THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1792. [No. 156]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

State of Rhode Island, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, February Session, A. D. 1792.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That the Payment of the Tax ordered at the Session of the General Assembly in June last, be further postponed until the last Monday in April next; that in Case of any Deficiency of Payment at that Time, the General Treasurer issue his Warrant of Distraint: That no Interest be collected from the Individuals until that Time: And that the Secretary publish in the Newsport and Providence Newspapers the Act passed in May, A. D. 1786, to prevent the Collectors from depreciating the Drafts upon the General Treasury.

A true Copy:
Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

AN ACT to prevent the Collectors of Taxes from depreciating the Drafts by Order of the General Assembly, drawn upon the General Treasury.

WHEREAS, from the Scarcity of circulating Cash, and the many Demands against the State, no Money is paid into the Treasury, the same being absorbed by the Collector's purchasing up Drafts upon the General Treasury at a very considerable Discount, whereby the Credit of the State is much hurt, and Individuals great Sufferers; to prevent which,

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That from and after the First Day of *June* next the General Treasurer shall not receive of any Collector of Taxes any Order or Draft upon the Treasury, in Payment or Discharge of any Rate or Tax, unless the same be in the Name of such Collector, or the Collector hath received the same at the full Value thereof, agreeably to the Sum expressed in said Draft; and in order to ascertain the Truth, the said General Treasurer shall, previous to his receiving the same in Payment or Discharge of any Rate or Tax, administer the following Oath or Affirmation unto such Collector.

You *A. B.* do, in the Presence of Almighty God, most solemnly swear (or affirm) that the Drafts or Orders by you here presented, have been received by you at the full Value or Sum, as is in said Orders or Drafts expressed; and that you have not made any Discount on the same, directly or indirectly, to lessen the Value thereof. So help you God: Or, and this Engagement you make and give upon the Peril of the Penalty of Perjury.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Collector or Collectors of Taxes shall, after the said First Day of *June* next, purchase or receive of any Individual any Draft or Order upon the General Treasurer for a less Sum than is in said Draft or Order expressed, in order to make Gain and Lucre thereby, and shall be thereof lawfully convicted by Indictment, before any Court of Record in this State, that such Collector or Collectors shall forfeit to the full Amount of such Order or Orders, by them so purchased or received of any Individual at a Discount, to and for the use of this State; and shall be forever thereafter rendered incapable of sustaining any Office in this State, either civil or military: Provided such Prosecution be had against such Collector or Collectors within Twelve Months after the Crime committed.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 27.

SUNDRY petitions praying for pensions, compensations, &c. were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a copy of his fudent account.

Mr. Sheredine laid a motion on the table to the following purport—That a committee should be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to enquire of him at what time, if at all, it will be agreeable to him that his confidential communications respecting the western frontiers, shall be publicly discussed in the House.

Mr. White laid the following resolution, in substance, on the table—Resolved, that whenever any confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, it shall be a standing rule, that the House shall be cleared of all persons but the members—also when any member has any particular business to lay before the House, which in his opinion requires secrecy; in the latter case the House shall proceed immediately to take such business into consideration, and determine whether it be of such a nature as to render it proper that it should be privately discussed.

The order of the day being called for, on the western frontier business—the doors of the gallery were shut.

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary at War, accompanied with copies of the official communications between the Executive of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the temporary defensive protection of the frontiers of said state—read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. OTIS, informing the House that the Senate have passed the bill "for establishing the Post-Office and Post Roads within the United States," with several amendments, to which the concurrence of the House is desired.

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Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary at War, on the petitions of sundry persons who were beyond the sea at the expiration of the time prescribed by the limitation act, for the adjustment of claims against the United States. The report (which is in favour of the petitioners) was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Bill making more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers whereupon the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorial of John Churchman, made a report, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.—[The report, states, that Mr. Churchman is entitled to the applause of the enlightened world, and to the encouragement and support of his country; that, as a greater and more accurate knowledge of the variation of the magnetick needle would answer many valuable purposes, encouragement ought to be given to such persons as contribute towards perfecting that desirable knowledge—and that Congress may with propriety patronize such a person as Mr. Churchman, and grant him such aid as may be necessary to enable him to prosecute his laudable inquiries to good effect. The committee, however, recommitted to be [illegible] the propriety of making such a grant at the present time: But recommended an increase in the penalties for copying charts, maps, &c.]

An engrossed Bill, making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers, was taken up for a third reading, and to have the blanks filled up—Whereupon the galleries were cleared.

From the ENGLISH REVIEW.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

To the beginning of December 1791.

NORTHERN POWERS.

THOUGH it is now pretty evident that one of the northern powers form much disposed to interfere in the affairs of France, since Louis XVI. gave his sanction to the new constitution, we are but told of a treaty entered into between

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA,

for the purpose of supporting the French Princes, and bring about a counter revolution in France. As the emigrants become every day more and more deperate, such of them as are most interested in opposing the decrees of the National Assembly are at great pains, no doubt, to propagate every report which they imagine may be serviceable to their cause. We need not be surprised, therefore at the variety of ideal plans formed in their favour, with which we have been so long amused, and the repeated threats, published by their adherents, and of their determination to enter France immediately with a numerous army. The pretended treaty between Sweden and Russia, is, in all probability, a fiction invented to answer the like purpose: or if any negociation has really taken place between these powers, its object must be of a different nature: for as neither the King of Prussia, nor the Emperor, has, as yet, shewn the least desire to disturb the tranquility of France it would be madness for Sweden and Russia, at such a distance, to think of accomplishing that by themselves which might baffle the united efforts of all the crowned heads in Europe.

Among the recent occurrences in the North, which have a relation to political matters, may be reckoned the

DEATH OF PRINCE POTEMKIN,

who made himself so conspicuous by his conduct in the late war between the Turks and the Russians. This celebrated personage, who possessed superior strength and vigour of body, as well as no mean talents, was a particular favourite with Catharine II. and it has even been affirmed, that his influence at court, and in the army, was so great that the Grand Duke beheld him with an eye of jealousy, considering him as a man who might, on his accession to the throne, prove a formidable rival, and excite some disturbance in the Russian empire. What might have happened had he survived the present Empress, it is impossible certainly to conjecture; but it is very probable that, as the Russian dominions are now become too great, and consist of too many different states to be properly governed by one sovereign, Potemkin might have indulged his ambition, and, making use of his influence, have established himself in some part of the late conquered territories, as an independent monarch. A new empire on the borders of the Black Sea, under the direction of an enlighted and enterprising Prince, might have been attended with the greatest advantages to those regions, and been the means of introducing the arts and sciences among unlettered tribes, who are still in a very uncivilized state. Such an establishment would have been a powerful check to the growing power of Russia; and, if proper measures had been pursued, would no doubt have met with the support of the court of Constantinople, as it would have formed an useful barrier between them and a formidable neighbour. *Divide et impera* is an ancient maxim, replete with much truth and if the Turks had been guided by political prudence, they would have encouraged a dismemberment, which might have prevented the incursions of a people who have often shaken the Ottoman throne. Though there is no appearance at present of a division in Russia, such an event may take place at some future period. A discontented or ambitious Prince may one day accomplish what Potemkin was suspected of intending; and if a Pugatchef could find so many followers, and so long resist the arms of the Empress, what may not be performed by a man of talents and military experience? While we indulge in these speculations, we cannot help observing, that the death of this conqueror, cut off at the close of a very successful war, when he had just returned crowned with laurels to enjoy the smiles of his sovereign, affords a wide field for reflection, and may serve to remind the great of the instability of all worldly honours. When they have attained, as they imagine, almost to the summit of their wishes, and are laying down plans for future happiness, Heaven thinks proper to dispose of them in another manner. The curtain is drawn; death appears before them in all his horrors; and they are hurried reluctantly from that stage on which they flattered themselves they should long be permitted to enjoy honours, ease, and tranquility, surrounded by luxury, and flattered by dependents.

In turning our eyes towards

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we find the political hemisphere of that county, obscured so long by gloomy clouds, begin to assume an appearance of serenity. The prudent and judicious conduct of

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since his acceptance of the new constitution, and his professions of being resolved to maintain it against all attacks, have not only quieted the minds of the most timid, but procured the king that degree of esteem and affection which is due from free and loyal subjects to a wise and enlightened sovereign. Many of the nobility and officers, deluded by early prejudice, or false hopes and vain promises, have emigrated from their country. This is certainly an evil; but it is an evil; attendant on all revolutions, and which, in a very short space of time, must naturally cease. As the king has openly declared his sentiments by a proclamation recalling them, the wiser of the emigrants will, on reflection, no doubt see their conduct, and return to enjoy those invaluable blessings which the new constitution holds forth to them, more especially as the plans of the anti revolutionists are now brought to a disagreeable crisis. By the late decree of the National Assembly, respecting the

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AVIGNON,

has, fince its union to France, raged with redoubled violence, and produced the moft horrid fcenes of bloodfhed and murder. Every thing there, is at this moment in confufion, and many of the inhabitants have become victims to the fury of contending parties — But as the adminiftration is now on a more permanent footing in France, the National Aſſembly will have leiſure to attend to the ſituation of this diſtracted place, and to apply ſuch remedies as may be calculated to reſtore to it peace and tranquility.

Directing our thoughts homewards, we find little reſpecting Great Britain that can at this juncture afford matter of ſpeculation, except the fate of

LORD CORNWALLIS,

and our army in India. Various reports, in regard to his operations, are now circulated, ſome favourable, but others of a contrary nature. We are told that he has been repulſed; or that he was obliged to alter his plan of attacking Seringapatam in conſequence of the rainy ſeaſon. To information derived from ſuch authority little credit is due. The public ſuſpence can be but of ſhort duration; and with authority to proceed upon we ſhall ground our ſpeculations. The arrival of

THE DUTCHESS OF YORK,

in the Britiſh capital, has convened faſhion, and animated the polite world. Places of public reſort are filled with beauty and ſplendor. The high ranks vie in riches and oſtentation, in order to be diſtinguiſhed by this foreign princeſs, and all ranks agree in congratulating her arrival in a kingdom which has naturalized and adopted her for its own.

PARIS, November 20.

DISCUSSIONS upon the troubles, occaſioned by fanatacism or religious phrenzy, have occupied much of the time of the National Aſſembly. Six days ago, M. Heard, one of the members, fulminated his anathemas againſt every thing that bore the name of prieſt.—"In the preſent ſtate of France (ſaid he) prieſts ſhould be conſidered as heretics to the conſtitution, and the troubles of the public repoſe. So long accuſtomed to govern kings, and acting behind the curtain againſt the liberties of the people, it is high time to confign the wily hoſt of them to date of exile from the kingdom. Their perſons as monſters ought to be ſhut up in the cazottis of their native Italy; and I ſay in addition, that one ſingle prieſt can do as much miſchief to an whole nation together. A prieſt, is ever wicked by nature—when he is not one of the moſt virtuous, reſpectable, he is one of the moſt wicked of men.—The emigrants will gain no acceſſion of ſtrength by the banishment of the clergy—for prieſts are always as cowardly as they are vindictive—Long accuſtomed to fight upon the ſecluſive ſtage of confeſſion, they are truly contemptible in the field of battle.—They have, in a word, been the murderers, the deſtroyers of the human race; and have preſumed, whenever it has been given to them to open the moſt wretched as the gates of heaven would be acceſſible to virtue alone.

LONDON, November 5.

The young African Prince, lately arrived in this kingdom, is come over under the protection of Mr. Falconbridge, who was ſome time ago engaged in the ſlave trade, and gave an account at the bottom of which he gave a deſcription before the Houſe of Commons. The Sierra Leona Company, having this prince under their direct guardianſhip and protection, made choice of Falconbridge to go to Africa, where they have purchaſed of the King of Robanna, the Prince's father, a tract of land 20 miles in extent, through which the river Sierra Leona paſſes, and gives it a name. Mr. Falconbridge was in ſuch eſtimation with the King of Robanna that it was in vain the traders in ſlaves endeavoured to diſſuade him from trafficking his ſon to his enemy, a foreign country ſo remote as Britain. The ſlave traders might be expected to oppoſe his coming to England, as one of the objects of it is to promote a growing confidence between the two countries, by placing the Prince under the protection of a company inſtituted for the purpoſe of undermining the ſlave trade, by giving the African powers an example of the ſuperior advantages of cultivating their own country to that of ſelling their people.

Peter Pindar, whoſe magic is by no means unpleaſant when on the proper objects, thus happily hits off the preſent poſition of our Continental affairs,

Brunſwick and Sardinia downright ſcout Faſhion,
France is quite aſtoniſh'd—now a *thinking* nation;
No more of penitential tears and groans!
Philoſophy has crack'd Religion's bones!

CHARLESTON, January 10.

The two companies of the ſecond United States regiment, under the command of Captains Roberts and Mills, marched from their encampment on Charleſton neck, on Sunday laſt, for the weſtern frontiers of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Accounts are received in town from Fort Waſhington, which mention that a ſerjeant and four men had lately been to the place where the bloody battle of the 4th of November laſt was fought, near the Miami villages, where they counted five hundred and thirty-eight dead bodies. One piece of artillery only was to be ſeen, but the carriages of ſeven others remained on the ground: the guns it was ſuppoſed, were either buried, or thrown into the water.

The party left Fort Jefferſon at ſix in the evening, arrived at the place about day break, and ſtaying long enough, to make the above obſervations, left the melancholy ſcene.

Colonel Wilkinſon, with a party of about 400 men, left Fort Waſhington about the 25th of January, with intent to go to the place of action and bury the dead, and it was thought would viſit the Miami villages before they returned.

Fort Jefferſon had a ſufficient garriſon, and ſix months proviſion.

Laſt Thurſday evening, the hon. Mr. Dayton, one of the members of Congreſs from the ſtate of New Jerſey, paſſing through Market ſtreet over ſome ice, fell and broke his leg.

On the 19th ult. left this city, for the Cherokee country, the ſix Indian Chiefs who arrived here on the 9th of December laſt; they were attended with ſix waggons containing their baggage, proviſion, &c and accompanied by a white girl, who had ſtolen the heart of one of the chiefs, during his reſidence in this city; and, it is ſaid, has conſented to become his wife.

NEW-YORK, February 29.

There is no thing perhaps ſhews ſo much the barbarity of religious perſecution and intolerance as the fact, which has been well aſcertained, that there are no fewer than nine hundred and ſeventy three different religions in the world, all at this moment, in active variance with each other. What muſt be the policy to ſtrive to reduce them to one!

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NEWPORT, March 10.

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has, ſince its union to France, raged with redoubled violence, and produced the moſt horrid ſcenes of bloodſhed and murder. Every thing there, is at this moment in confuſion, and many of the inhabitants have become victims to the fury of contending parties.—But as adminiſtration is now on a more permanent footing in France, the National Aſſembly will have leiſure to attend to the ſituation of this diſtracted place, and to apply ſuch remedies as may be calculated to reſtore to it peace and tranquility.

Directing our thoughts homewards, we find little reſpecting Great-Britain that can at this juncture afford matter of ſpeculation, except the fate of

LORD CORNWALLIS,

and our army in India. Various reports, in regard to his operations, are now circulated, ſome favourable, but others of a contrary nature. We are told that he has been repulſed; or that he was obliged to deſiſt from his plan of attacking Seringapatam in conſequence of the rainy ſeaſon. To information deſultory and not authenticated little credit is due. The public ſuſpence can be but of ſhort duration; and with authority to proceed upon we ſhall reſume our ſpeculations. The arrival of

THE DUTCHESS OF YORK,

in the Britiſh capital, has enlivened faſhion, and animated the polite world. Places of public reſort are filled with beauty and ſplendor. The high ranks vie in riches and oſtentation, in order to be diſtinguiſhed by this foreign princeſs; and all ranks agree in congratulating her arrival in a kingdom which has naturaliſed and adopted her for its own.

PARIS, November 20.

DISCUSSIONS upon the troubles, occaſioned by fanaticiſm or religious phrenzy, have occupied much of the time of the ſecond Legiſlative Aſſembly. Six days ago, M. Iſnard, one of the members, fulminated his anathemas againſt every thing that bore the name of prieſt.—"In the preſent ſtate of France (ſaid he) prieſts ſhould be conſidered as heriticks to the conſtitution, and the troubles of the public repoſe. So long accuſtomed to govern kings, and acting behind the curtain againſt the liberties of the people, it is high time to conſign the whole hoſt of them to a ſtate of exile from the kingdom. Theſe poiſonous monſters ought to be ſhut up in the lazarettos of their native Italy; and I do maintain, that one ill-inclined prieſt can do as much miſchief than all our enemies together. A prieſt, is never wicked by halves—when he is not one of the moſt virtuous, rely on it, he is one of the moſt wicked of men.—The emigrants will gain no acceſſion of ſtength by the baniſhment of the clergy—for prieſts are always as cowardly as they are vindictive—Long accuſtomed to fight us on the myſterious ſtage of confeſſion, they are truly contemptible in the field of battle.—They have, in all ages, been the murderers, the deſtroyers of the human race; and have preſumed, whenever it ſuited them to throw open the vileſt wretches the gates of heaven which are acceſſible to virtue alone.

LONDON, November 5.

The young African Prince, lately arrived in this kingdom, is come over under the protection of Mr. Falconbridge, who was four or five years ago engaged in the ſlave trade as ſurgeon for a Guineaman, but left that employ from revolt at the ſcenes it exhibits, of which he gave a deſcription before the Houſe of Commons. The Sierra Leona Company, finding this gentleman a man of great integrity and principle, made choice of him to promote their views in Africa, where they have purchaſed of the King of Robana, the Prince's father, a diſtrict of about 20 miles in extent, through which the river Sierra Leona paſſes, and gives it a name. Mr. Falconbridge was in ſuch eſtimation with the King of Robana that it was in vain the traders in ſlaves endeavoured to diſſuade him from truſting his ſon to his care to viſit a foreign country ſo remote as Britain. The ſlave-traders might be expected to oppoſe his coming to England, as one of the objects of it is to promote a growing confidence between the two countries, by placing the Prince under the protection of a company inſtituted for the purpoſe of undermining the ſlave trade, by giving the African powers an example of the ſuperior advantages of cultivating their own country to that of ſelling their people.

Peter Pindar, whoſe mag is by no means unpleaſant when confined to proper ſubjects, thus happily hits off the preſent ſituation of our Gallic neighbours,

Brimſtone and Sin are downright out of faſhion,
France is quite alter'd—now a *thinking* nation;
No more of penitential tears and groans!
Philoſophy has crack'd Religion's bones!

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10.

The two companies of the ſecond United States regiment, under the command of Captains Roberts and Mills, marched from their encampment on Charleſton neck, on Sunday laſt, for the weſtern frontiers of Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Accounts are received in town from Fort Waſhington, which mention that a ſerjeant and four men had lately been to the place where the bloody battle of the 4th of November laſt was fought, near the Miami villages, where they counted five hundred and thirty-eight dead bodies. One piece of artillery only was to be ſeen, but the carriages of ſeven others remained on the ground: the guns it was ſuppoſed, were either buried, or thrown into the water.

The party left Fort Jefferſon at 11 in the evening, arrived at the place about day break, and ſtaying long enough, to make the above obſervations, left the melancholy ſcene.

Colonel Wilkinſon, with a party of about 400 men, left Fort Waſhington about the 25th of January, with intent to go to the place of action and bury the dead, and it was thought would viſit the Miami villages before they returned.

Fort Jefferſon had a ſufficient garriſon, and ſix months proviſion.

Laſt Thurſday evening, the hon. Mr. Dayton, one of the members of Congreſs from the ſtate of New Jerſey, paſſing through Market ſtreet over ſome ice, fell and broke his leg.

On the 19th ult. left this city, for the Cherokee country, the ſix Indian Chiefs who arrived here on the 9th of December laſt; they were attended with ſix waggons containing their baggage, proviſion, &c and accompained by a white girl, who had ſmitten the heart of one of the chiefs, during his reſidence in this city; and, it is ſaid, has conſented to become his wife.

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At the Supreme Court, held here this Week, Stephen [illegible] was convicted of Forging an Order on the General Treasury, and receiving Money therefrom. He was sentenced to stand in the Pillory an Hour and to be cropped and branded on Friday next, pay one Hundred Pounds Fine and Cost of Prosecution, and stand committed until Sentence be performed.

The Halifax Journal of January 19, says,—"On Sunday last sailed with a favourable Wind, the Sierra Leone Fleet, consisting of fifteen Sail, under the Charge of Lieut. John Clarkson of the Royal Navy, having on board Twelve Hundred free Blacks, that have chosen to emigrate from this Country to Africa, in the Hope of their being more congenial to their Habits and Constitutions, under the Protection of the Company, newly incorporated by Charter of Great Britain, for the Establishment of a free Colony there."

The Persons who were in Imprisonment at Claverack charged with the Murder of the late Sheriff Hogeboom, or of having been aiding or assisting thereto, have all been acquitted by a Jury of their Country.

A Cow belonging to a Gentleman in this Town, of the Age of Eight Years old, has had Ten Calves—She calved the first of January, 1785, and again March 1, 1792—and had Twins on each before.

MARRIED]—Mr. ISRAEL LEARS, of Connecticut, to Miss HANNAH SEYMOUR, of Wellfleet, Daughter of Mr. HEZEKIAH SEYMOUR.

DIED]—At South-Kingstown, on Monday last, SILAS COOKE, Esq; formerly of this Town, Merchant, in the 78th Year of his Age; and on Wednesday following, his Remains were decently interred in the Family Burying Ground of his Son-in-Law, Col. Robert Brown.

An imperfect and hastily written Copy respecting the Death of Mr. [illegible], having been handed us for Publication last Week, we are requested to insert the following:

South Kingstown, February 23, 1792.

However unpleasant to the Living and nugatory to the Dead, Characters may be, it is yet an exquisite Weakness so far to indulge the Effusions of Friendship, as to commend and speak of the Man to whom we can speak no more.

Last Saturday, having reached nearly 92 Years, worn out with Age and Infirmities, the vital Organs of BENJAMIN PECKHAM, Esq. ceased to move.

Good Nature, that amiable Quality, which some facetious, tho' partial Writers, have supposed Peculiar to the English Nation (as no other Language has any equivalent Term to express, he possessed to the most transcendant Degree—Easily to be imposed on to the Prejudice he was frequently engaged in—the potent Devil was inseparable from a free Disposition, and his Mind of tolerating was his Temper through life—to which the Friendship and Conversation of those of the adverse Party,—liberal, humble and communicative, to please others seemed to be his supreme Pleasure—his Death will be long and sincerely lamented by all who knew his Affability, his sensible and endearing Qualities.

Extract from an ACT, providing in Case of Fire breaking out, in the Town of Newport, and for the more speedy extinguishing thereof, and for the preserving of Goods endangered thereby.

BE it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be Kept for the Use, and the Charge, of the Town of Newport, Six Fire-hooks, with Ropes for pulling down Houses, &c. and the like Number of Ladders of a convenient length; One set of which Hooks and Ladders shall be always kept at the lower Market-House, and the other Set at the Market-House near the Town School-House, and such other Places as the Town of Newport shall [illegible]. And that the same be used, & not at the break-ing out of any Fire in said Town, and upon no other occasion whatever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Six Persons be annually chosen by the Town, to have the Care of the said Fire-Hooks and Ladders, ready, upon the breaking out of any Fire, with all convenient speed to repair to the said Fire-Hooks and Ladders, and cause them to be carried where they may be the soonest, and after the Fire shall be over cause them to be returned safe to the Place from whence they were brought. That the said Persons, and their Assistants, shall have full Power to command any Persons to assist them in the posting the said Ladders and Fire-Hooks; and such Persons refusing to assist upon being commanded as aforesaid, shall pay as a Fine, into the Town Treasury, the Sum of Ten Shillings for every such Offence.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every House in the said Town of Newport shall be furnished with One good Leather Bucket, with the Owner's Name painted at large thereon, and with a Ladder that shall reach from the Ground to the Top of the House, or with a Trap Door or Scuttle in the Roof of said House, with Stairs or a Ladder to go out of the Garret upon the Top of the House: And that every Dwelling House in said Town of Newport, which shall not be furnished with a Leather Bucket, and a Ladder to reach from the Ground to the Top of the House, or in the Room of such Ladder, a Trap-Door or Scuttle in the Roof of such House, and Stairs or a Ladder to go out of the Garret upon the Top of the House, the Owner of said House shall pay as a Fine, to the Town-Treasury, the Sum of Ten Shillings for every six Months he, she or they shall neglect. And if the Owner of the House doth not live in the Town of Newport, the Tenant or Tenants shall pay such Fines, and the same paid and may be deducted out of the Rent of the House.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Three Persons shall be annually chosen, by the said Town of Newport, to examine every House, in said Town, Twice a Year, and make Report of all Delinquents unto the Town-Council, who are hereby directed and empowered to cause every Delinquent to be prosecuted.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person in Possession of a Bucket, who shall neglect or refuse to make Use of the same himself, or deliver it to some other Person to make Use of, at any Fire which shall break out in said Town of Newport, his Bucket to any other Use but to extinguish the Fire, shall pay as a Fine, into the Town-Treasury aforesaid, the sum of Five Shillings, for every Offence.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Bucket that shall be lost or damaged at any Fire, upon satisfactory Proof thereof being made before the Town Council, an Order by them shall be given to the Owner of such Bucket on the Town-Treasurer for as much Money as will make good the Loss or Damage.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person, who shall import Gunpowder into the Town of Newport, shall cause the same to be conveyed (or necessarily to the Powder House, at the North Battery Part of the Town, before the Vessel in which such Powder shall be imported be brought to any Wharf, upon the Penalty of paying into the Town-Treasury of the said Town of Newport a Fine of Ten Shillings for every Cask which shall not be conveyed to the Powder House as aforesaid; That every other Person, who shall have Gunpowder in their Possession, and shall neglect or refuse to cause the whole of the same to be conveyed to the said Powder House immediately, on having Twenty five Pounds, which shall be kept in a Tin Powder-Flask, that is, as a Fine into the Town Treasury aforesaid the Sum of Ten Shillings for every Cask, which he shall neglect or refuse to cause to be conveyed to the Powder House as aforesaid, and in Proportion for any less Quantity. That no Vessel of War, or other Vessel, shall take on Board any Powder before such Vessel is dropped from the Wharf, upon the Penalty of the Master's paying a Fine of Ten Shillings for every Cask so taken on board. And that the Keeper of the Powder House be allowed the same Fees as heretofore hath been allowed by Law for delivering out every Hundred Weight of Powder, and in Proportion for a greater or less Quantity.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person whatever shall fire a Gun, or other Fire Works, within One Hundred Yards of the said Powder House, upon the Penalty of Ten shillings for every such Offence, to be recovered by the Town Treasurer for the Use of the said Town.

And be it further Enacted, That all the Fines that shall accrue by this Act shall be recovered by the Town Treasurer, before any Two Justices of said Town, by Act on of Debt, except where it is otherwise directed in this Act.

Newport, March 5, 1792.

The foregoing Paragraphs are ordered by the Worshipful Town-Council to be published in the Newport Mercury. P. BARKER, Council Clerk.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

Between Fifty and sixty Acres

of Land, Half a Mile from Newport, being the West Part of the Farm of the late James Gardiner. For Terms inquire of CALEB GARDINER, Treasurer of the Marine Society.

Newport, February 25, 1792.

☞ *N. B.* The above Land will be Let, at Public Vendue, on Further the 29th Inst. at 12 o'Clock, At Mr. Green's Promises, if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day.

March 10, 1792.

WHEREAS Perkins Olney, John Child, and James Saunders, Esquires, were appointed, in the Year 1789, Referees to decide all Matters in Difference then subsisting between William Child, and Cromel and Caleb Child—Now Notice is hereby given to the said Referees, vested by the said Cromel Child with the said Powers, to throw Light on the Matters in Question between the Parties. Three of which Notes were given by the said Cromel Child, the Value was to be returned into the Clerk's Office, as was fraudulently obtained by the said William Child, & delivered to him by the said Referees, and never returned into said Office: Therefore, this is to warn any Person or Persons taking any Assignment of said Notes, or either of them, as Three of said Notes are paid, and only a small Balance due on the [illegible], as appears by the Judgment of the said Referees.

CROMEL & CALEB CHILD.

Tiverton, March 8th, 1792.

For Hudson and Albany,

The SLOOP POLLY,

ISAAC ESLEECK Master,

Now is about Forty Tons, has good Accommodations for Twenty-four Passengers, and will sail by the 3d or 4th April. For Freight or Passage apply to said ESLEECK, at Bristol, or Captain NATHANIEL COMSTOCK in Newport. *March 10.*

I. Greenwood,

DENTIST.

WHOSE Ability is not disputed, performs every Operation connected with his Profession, with Ease, Safety and Elegance.

—ELECTRICITY—

Being desirous to gratify the Public he has reduced the Price, and fitted the most brilliant as well as instructive Experiments in that noble Branch of Philosophy, which he purposes to display on Tuesday Evening, 6 o'Clock, if clear Weather, if not, the next suitable Evening after.

N B Tickets to be had at the House at 2/3 each.—Young Persons under the Age of 15 Years 1/6 each.

Newport, March 10, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the First Monday of April next, upon the Premises, if not disposed of before at private Sale,

That pleasantly situated Dwelling House in Newport,

having four Rooms on a Floor, near Trinity Church, late in the Tenure of Mrs. Mary Searing, Widow, deceased, with the fine double Lot of Land whereon the same stands.

On the Premises is a good Well of Water.

The one Moiety or Half Part of the Premises, were late the Estate and Inheritance of the said deceased, and will be sold for the Payment of Debts; the other Moiety the sole Property of the Subscribers, who dispose of the same for the Convenience of the Purchaser of the first, and who will convey the whole with Warranty.

ADCALL ELLIOTT,
SARAH SEARING,
BATHSHEBA SEARING.

Newport, March 10, 1792.

Mason, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store three Doors North of the Church Lane, Thames Street, on the lowest Terms for Cash Wholesale and Retail:

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Lisbon, Red, Claret, } WINES,

Jamaica, West India, New England, } RUM,

London, American, } PORTER,

Loaf, Powdered, Brown, } SUGAR,

Hyson, Bohea, Bohea, Ronis, Congou, Cowslip, } TEA,

Cinnamon Buds, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Saltpetre, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Snuff, Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Tumerick, Mace, Cloves, Cotton Wick, Yarn Mitts, Sewing Silk, Cutlery Ware, Redwood, Copperas, Best Rope, Twine, Powder, Shot, Pistols, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Tumerick, Mace, Cloves, Cotton Wick, Yarn Mitts, Sewing Silk, [illegible]

Likewise a large Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION [illegible] Two Hundred Acres of Land, [illegible] Head of Sapp Charles, [illegible] of Hudson's River, laid out in Ten Acre Squares, [illegible] South, the Streets Cross each other at Right Angles, in a Town called New Glasgow [illegible], has a Landing for Sloops on, and over the River, on which to this Place they can sail 18 Feet of Water from New York, [illegible] 150 Miles by Water, above Hudson 15 Miles, and [illegible] to the best western Settlements [illegible] will have a better and more certain Market [illegible] and is backed with the best of Land [illegible] Houses and Coppice, all [illegible] to be new fenced; good Building and the best of Land [illegible], excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and [illegible] nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Wax of all Kinds, Peas Beans, Potash, Pleasant [illegible] Horses, Sugar, extracted from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal to any imported, it properly manufactured. Forty Sail of Vessels are [illegible] at this Place on the Year, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for the Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Experts, conveniently as any of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New Glasgow.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

At the Supreme Court, held here this Week, Stephen [illegible] was convicted of Forging an Order on the General Treasury, and receiving Money therefrom. He was sentenced to stand in the Pillory an Hour and to be cropped and branded on Friday next, pay one Hundred Pounds Fine and Cost of Prosecution, and stand committed until Sentence be performed.

The Halifax Journal of January 19, says,—"On Sunday last sailed with a favourable Wind, the Sierra Leone Fleet, consisting of fifteen Sail, under the Charge of Lieut. John Clarkson of the Royal Navy, having on board Twelve Hundred free Blacks, that have chosen to emigrate from this Country to Africa, in the Hope of its being more congenial to their Habits and Constitutions, under the Protection of the Company, lately incorporated by Charter in Great Britain, for the Establishment of a free Colony there."

The Persons who were in Imprisonment at Claverack charged with the Murder of the late Sheriff Hogeboom, or of having been aiding or assisting therein, have all been acquitted by a Jury of their Country.

A Cow belonging to a Gentleman in this Town, not quite Eight Years old, has had Ten Calves—She had Twins the 1st of January, 1791, and again March 1, 1792—and also had Twins once before.

MARRIED]—Mr. MATHIAS LEWIS, of Connecticut, to Miss HANNAH SAUNDERS, of Westerly, Daughter of Mr. Hezekiah Saunders.

DIED]—At South-Kingstown, on Monday last, SILAS COOKE, Esq. formerly of this Town, Merchant, in the 78th Year of his Age; and on Wednesday following, his Remains were decently interred in the Family Burying-Ground of his Son-in-Law, Col. Robert Brown.

An imperfect and hasty written Copy respecting the Death of Mr. Peckham, having been handed us for Publication last Week, we are requested to insert the following:

South Kingstown, February 23, 1792.

However unprobrable to the Living and useless to the Dead, Characters may be, it is yet an excusable Weakness so far to indulge the Effusions of Friendship, as to commend and speak of the Man to whom we can speak no more.

Last Saturday, having reached nearly 77 Years, worn out with Age and Infirmities, the vital Organs of BENJAMIN PECKHAM, Esq. ceased to move.

Good Nature, that amiable Quality, which some ingenious, tho' partial Writers, have supposed so peculiar to the English Nation that no other Language has any equivalent Term to express, he possessed in the most transcendant Degree—Early in Life appointed to Office he was frequently engaged in those political Divisions inseparable from a free Government; yet so mild and tolerating was his Temper that he seldom lost the Friendship and Conversation of those of the adverse Party,—liberal, sensible and communicative, to please others seemed to be his supreme Pleasure—his Death will be long and sincerely lamented by all who knew his Affability, his sociable and endearing Qualities.

Extract from an ACT, providing in Case of Fire breaking out, in the Town of Newport, and for the more speedy extinguishing thereof, and for the preserving of Goods endangered thereby.

AND be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be kept for the Use, and at the Charge, of the Town of Newport, Six Fire-Hooks, suitable for pulling down Houses, &c. and the same Number of Ladders of a convenient length; One Half of which Fire Hooks and Ladders shall be always kept at the lower Market-House, and the other Half at the Market-House near the Town School-House, or at such other Places as the Town of Newport shall direct: And that the same be made Use of at the breaking out of any Fire in said Town, and upon no other Occasion whatever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Six Persons be annually chosen by said Town to have the Care of the said Fire-Hooks and Ladders, and, upon the breaking out of any Fire, they are immediately to repair to the said Fire-Hooks and Ladders, and cause them to be carried where they shall be most wanted, and after the Fire shall be over to cause them to be returned again to the Places from whence they were brought: That the said Persons, and each of them, shall have full Power to command any Persons to assist them in transporting the said Ladders and Fire-Hooks; and that whoever shall refuse to assist upon being commanded as aforesaid, shall pay as a Fine, into the Town Treasury, the sum of Ten Shillings for every such Offence.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every House in the said Town of Newport shall be furnished with One good Leather Bucket, with the Owner's Name painted at large thereon, and with a Ladder that shall reach from the Ground to the Top of the House, or with a Trap Door or Scuttle in the Roof of said House, with Stairs or a Ladder to go out of the Garret upon the Top of the House: And that for every Dwelling House in said Town of Newport, which shall not be furnished with a Leather Bucket, and a Ladder to reach from the Ground to the Top of the House, or, in the Room of such Ladder, a Trap-Door or Scuttle in the Roof of said House, and Stairs or a Ladder to go out of the Garret upon the Top of the House, the Owner of said House shall pay as a Fine, into the Town-Treasury, the Sum of Ten Shillings for every Six Months Neglect. But if the Owner of the House doth not live in the Town of Newport, the Tenant or Tenants shall pay such Fines, and the same shall and may be deducted out of the Rent of the House.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That Three Persons shall be annually chosen, by the said Town of Newport, to examine every House, in said Town, Twice a Year, and make Report of all Delinquints unto the Town-Council, who are hereby directed and empowered to cause every Delinquent to be prosecuted.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person in Possession of a Bucket, who shall neglect or refuse to make Use of the same himself, or deliver it to some other Person to make Use of, at any Fire which shall break out in said Town or put his Bucket to any other Use but to extinguish fire, shall pay as a Fine, into the Town-Treasury aforesaid, the Sum of Five Shillings, for every Offence.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Bucket that shall be lost or damaged at any Fire, upon satisfactory Proof thereof being made before the Town-Council, an Order by them shall be given to the Owner of such Bucket on the Town-Treasurer for as much Money as will make good the Loss of Damage.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person, who shall import Gunpowder into the Town of Newport, shall cause the same to be conveyed immediately to the Powder House, at the North Easterly Part of the Town, before the Vessel in which such Powder shall be imported be brought to any Wharf, upon the Penalty of paying into the Town-Treasury of the said Town of Newport a Fine of Ten Shillings for every Cask which shall not be conveyed to the Powder-House as aforesaid: That every other Person, who shall have Gunpowder in his Possession, and shall neglect or refuse to cause the whole of the same to be conveyed to the said Powder-House immediately, excepting Twenty-five Pounds, which shall be kept in a Tin Powder-Flask, shall pay as a Fine into the Town Treasury aforesaid the Sum of Ten Shillings for every Cask, which he shall neglect or refuse to cause to be conveyed to the Powder-House as aforesaid, and in Proportion for any less Quantity. That no Vessel of War, or other Vessel, shall take on Board any Powder before such Vessel is departed from the Wharf, upon the Penalty of the Master's paying a Fine of Ten Shillings for every Cask so taken on Board. And that the Keeper of the Powder House be allowed the same Fees as heretofore hath been allowed by Law for delivering out every Hundred Weight of Powder, and in Proportion for a greater or less Quantity.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person whosoever shall fire a Gun, or other Fire-Works, within One Hundred Yards of the said Powder House, upon the Penalty of Ten Shillings for every such Offence, to be recovered by the Town-Treasurer for the Use of the said Town.

And be it further Enacted, That all the Fines that shall accrue by this Act shall be recovered by the Town Treasurer, before any Two Justices of said Town, by Action of Debt, except where it is otherwise directed in this Act.

Newport, March 5, 1792.

The foregoing Paragraphs are ordered by the Worshipful Town-Council to be published in the Newport Mercury. P. BARKER, Council Clerk.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

Between Fifty and Sixty Acres

of Land, Half a Mile from Newport, being the West Part of the Farm of the late James Coggeshall. For Terms inquire of CALEB GARDNER, Treasurer of the Marine Society.

Newport, February 23, 1792.

☞ *N. B.* The above Land will be Let, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 20th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if the Weather be fair, if not, the next fair Day.

March 10, 1792.

WHEREAS Nathan Miller, John Child, and Jacob Saunders, Esquires, were appointed, in the Year 1783, Referees to settle all Matters in Dispute, then subsisting between William Child, and Cromel and Caleb Child—Four Notes of Hand were delivered to the said Referees, signed by the said Cromel Child in Favour of the said William, to throw Light on the Matters then subsisting between the Parties. Three of which Notes was paid and taken up by the said Cromel Child, the Whole was to be returned into the Clerk's Office; but was fraudulently obtained by the said William Child, or delivered to him by the said Referees, and never returned into said Office: Therefore, this is to forewarn any Person or Persons taking any Assignment of said Notes, or either of them, as Three of said Notes are paid, and only a small Balance due on the Fourth, as appears by the Judgment of the said Referees

CROMEL & CALEB CHILD.

Warren, March 8th, 1792.

For Hudson and Albany,

The SLOOP POLLY,

ISAAC ESLEECK, Master,

SHE is about Fifty Tons, has good Accommodations for Twenty-four Passengers, and will sail by the first of April. For Freight or Passage apply to said ESLEECK, at Bristol, or Captain NATHANIEL COMPTON in Newport. *March* 10,

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I. Greenwood,

DENTIST.

WHOSE Ability is not disputed, performs every Operation connected with his Profession, with Ease, Safety and Elegance.

—ELECTRICITY—

Being desirous to gratify the Public he has reduced the Price, and selected the most brilliant as well as instructive Experiments in that noble Branch of Philosophy, which he purposes to display on Tuesday Evening, 6 o'Clock, if clear Weather, if not, the next suitable Evening after.

N B Tickets to be had at his House at 2/3 each.—Young Persons under the Age of 15 Years 1/6 each.

Newport, March 10, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE!

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the First Monday of April next, upon the Premises, if not disposed of before at private Sale,

That pleasantly situated Dwelling

House in Newport, having four Rooms on a Floor, near Trinity Church, late in the Tenure of Mrs. Mary Searing, Widow, deceased, with the fine double Lot of Land whereon the same stands.

On the Premises is a good Well of Water.

The one Moiety or Half Part of the Premises, were late the Estate and Inheritance of the said deceased, and will be sold for the Payment of Debts; the other Moiety the sole Property of the Subscribers, who dispose of the same for the Conveniency of the Purchaser of the first, and who will convey the whole with Warranty.

ABIGAIL ELLIOTT,
SARAH SEARING,
BATHSHEBA SEARING.

Newport, March 10, 1792.

Mason, Malbone, & Co.

Have for Sale at their Store three Doors North of the Church-Lane, Thames-street, on the lowest Terms for Cash, Wholesale and Retail:

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Teneriff, Lisbon, } WINES,
Brandy, Geneva, } RUM,
Jamaica, West-India, New-England,
London, American, } PORTER,
Loaf, Powdered, Muscovado, } SUGAR,
Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, } TEA,
Raisins, Cinnamon, Cinnamon Buds, Currants, Almonds,

Crokery Ware, Redwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Alum, Powder, Shot, Flints, Writing and wraping Paper, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Soap, Cotton Wool, Harry VIII Cards, &c. &c.

They have also a small Assortment of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water and other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the Head of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's River, laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North and South, the Streets crossing each other at right Angles, in a Town called New Baltimore on elevated Ground, has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the River, in which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of Water from New-York, which is 159 Miles, 15 above Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to the vast western fertile Country than either, and will have a better and more direct Road on Account of Hills, and is backed with the finest of Timber for Ships Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; good building and the best of Limestone, excellent Clay, good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can be wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither they nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Flour Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, Peas Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extracte from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equal t any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty Sai of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the River, which, according to the American Geography, is one of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Ease of Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abundance of Exports, consequently is one of the best Stands for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such easy Terms, and there is not one that can compare with it for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, in New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nixon, of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New Baltimore,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

IMITATED FROM THE GREEK.

ALL are not just, because they do not wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he may,
He is the truly just. I praise not them,
Who in their petty dealings pilfer not;
But him whose conscience spurns a secret fraud,
Where he might plunder and defy surprize;
His be the praise, who, looking down with scorn
On the false judgment of the partial herd,
Consults his own dear heart, and boldly dares
To *be*, not to be *thought* an honest man.

LONDON, November 10.

MARGATE AMUSEMENTS.

THE following laughable occurrence took place lately at Margate, and has been the occasion of as much conversation as risibility:

A certain auctioneer, in the neighbourhood of Pentonville, who is extremely fond of amorous and sportive dalliances with his wife, applied to the owners of several of the bathing houses, to permit himself and his lady to bathe in the same machine.

This proposal not according with their ideas of delicacy, was strongly objected to by the bathers; however the hero of the hammer, resolving not to be disappointed, hired a single horse chaise, and travelling along the sands, until they came to a cove conveniently situated for their purpose, about three miles from Margate.

The parties then proceeded to undress—and in they went, leaving their cloaths in the chaise.

Unfortunately the horse took fright at the splashing of the water, or, perhaps, not conceiving it proper to witness their eccentric aquatic sports, proceeded with hasty steps towards Margate.

The parties, in this strange situation, were left for near two hours without a hedge or tree to hide their nakedness. At length a carriage appeared in sight, with two gentlemen in it. The Auctioneer applied to them, in a supplicating manner, to return, and endeavour to overtake the horse and chaise; which after being almost convulsed with laughter at the story, they did, and found it at some distance, surrounded by a multitude of people who following, were eye witnesses to the ceremony of the parties dressing, and returning to Margate.

EPITAPH

Inscribed on a Tomb-stone in a Church at Lincoln.

HERE lieth *Susan Mee*,
Oh! what a wife was she!
Think what a wife she should be,
That was *not Susan Mee*.

A general Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROWSE J. HELME, Esq; late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of said Estate to exhibit their Claims, and that we shall attend on said Business at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in South Kingstown, on the second Monday of each succeeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, January 2, 1792.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the first of November next, at his House on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will also keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To consist of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, } are 1500
{ 500 at One Dollar, }

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		2		900
First drawn, it blank,	32			32
First drawn after each hundred, it blank,	16			144
Last drawn, it blank,	24			24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number without Deduction

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reserve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEARCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport, Husbandman, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

Wanted immediately One Hundred good SHEEP (all WETHERS) for which Cash will be paid. Apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, March 3, 1792.

☞ *The* ASSOCIATION *of* MECHANICS *and* MANUFACTURES *of the Town of* NEWPORT, *that were to have met on the 7th Instant by Adjournment, will meet on* Wednesday *the 14th Instant, at 5 o Clock, P. M. at the State-House in this Town.*

By Order of the Committee,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Secry.*

Newport, March 2, 1792.

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A likely, healthy Negro Boy,

about 13 Years old, who understands all Kinds of Family Business uncommonly well for one of his Age. Inquire of the Printer. *March* 3.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Little-Compton, Administrators of the Estate of THOMAS WILBOUR, late of Little Compton, deceased, do hereby request that all the Creditors to said Estate, bring in their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, as soon as may be, that we may know the Claims against said Estate; and also do request all Persons indebted to said Estate, would make immediate Payment, so that we may be enabled to know how to proceed in settling said Estate.

ADAM SIMMONS,
BENJAMIN POPE,
} Administrators.

Little-Compton, February 16, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Ten Acres of Land, Part of

the well known Tillinghast Farm, lying in Middletown, about Two Miles from Newport, now in the Possession of James Chace. Inquire of SARAH TILLINGHAST, who is fully empowered to dispose of the same.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to examine the Claims against the Estate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time aforesaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Tickler burg,
Oznaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

February 3, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all enclosed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Divisions with Stone, two good Dwelling-Houses, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-House on the same, also a Run of Water which passes through the whole of said Land, and affords Plenty in the driest Season—Likewise several Out Lots will be sold, with or without the above Premises, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

Public Securities.

THE highest Price, in Cash, given for Public Securities, by the Subscribers,

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Who have for Sale at their Store,

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum, } by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy, Geneva, } by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, per Hogshead,
Molasses, per Ditto,
Geneva, in Cases,
Philadelphia Porter,
Pork, per Barrel,
Beef, per Ditto, first Quality,
Hard Soap, by the Box,
1st, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,
Writing, Wrapping and Letter Paper,
Dry white Lead in Casks,
Ditto ground in Oil in ½ and ¼ Cags,
London Fewter,
6 by 7 and 6 by 8 Window Glass,
Bar Iron and Nail Rods,
German Steel,
Iron Wire by the Ton or otherwise,
Brass Kettles,
Spanish Brown,
Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Flour,
Rice,
Raisins,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Albany Pe
White Bea
Powder (N
Cask,
Shot and B
Lead,
&c. &c.

With a good Assortment of DRY GOODS a CUTLERY, all of which will be sold at the low Rates for Cash and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Wanted 500 Bushels of good BARLEY, to be de vered by the first of April; also a Quantity of go FLAX, for both of which Cash will be given delivery.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1792.

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport a Places adjacent.

WHERE I to leave this Town without thus publicly acknowledging the many f vours conferred upon me, I should be wanting in D to myself as well as Respect to you—Whatever h been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the W of Abilities—be assured that I shall ever retain an ated Sense of your Generosity—Accept my most hea Thanks, and believe me to be with great Resp and Esteem, your most obedient and humble Servant

JOHN SLY.

As I intend to leave this P. by the 25th of M next, would be obliged to those I stand indebted to, call and receive their Money; and those indebted me I hope will not take it ill when called upon Payment, as I wish to settle my Affairs as soon possible.

I have to dispose of a few BOOTS and SHO very low for Cash—Also a few Dozen of LAS which I believe are not inferior to any in London.

J. S.

Newport, February 18, 1792

IMITATED FROM THE GREEK.

ALL are not juſt, becauſe they do not wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he may,
He is the truly juſt. I praiſe not them,
Who in their petty dealings pilfer not;
But him whoſe conſcience ſpurns a ſecret fraud,
Where he might plunder and defy ſurprize;
His be the praiſe, who, looking down with ſcorn
On the falſe judgment of the partial herd,
Conſults his own dear heart, and boldly dares
To *be*, not to be *thought* an honeſt man.

LONDON, November 10.

MARGATE AMUSEMENTS.

THE following laughable occurrence took place lately at Margate, and has been the occaſion of as much converſation as riſibility:

A certain auctioneer, in the neighbourhood of Penzonville, who is extremely fond of amorous and ſportive dalliances with his wife, applied to the owners of ſeveral of the bathing houſes, to permit himſelf and his lady to bathe in the ſame machine.

This propoſal not according with their ideas of delicacy, was ſtrongly objected to by the bathers; however the hero of the hammer, reſolving not to be diſappointed, hired a ſingle horſe chaiſe, and travelling along the ſands, until they came to a cove conveniently ſituated for their purpoſe, about three miles from Margate.

The parties then proceeded to undreſs—and in they went, leaving their cloaths in the chaiſe.

Unfortunately the horſe took fright at the ſplaſhing of the water, or, perhaps, not conceiving it proper to witneſs their eccentric aquatic ſports, proceeded with haſty ſteps towards Margate.

The parties, in this ſtrange ſituation, were left for near two hours, without a hedge or tree to hide their nakedneſs. At length a carriage appeared in ſight, with two gentlemen in it. The Auctioneer applied to them, in a ſupplicating manner, to return, and endeavour to overtake the horſe and chaiſe; which after being almoſt convulſed with laughter at the ſtory, they did, and found it at ſome diſtance, ſurrounded by a multitude of people who following, were eye witneſſes to the ceremony of the parties dreſſing, and returning to Margate.

EPITAPH

Inſcribed on a Tomb-ſtone in a Church at Lincoln.

HERE lieth *Suſan Mee*,
Oh! what a wife was ſhe!
Think what a wife ſhould be,
That was *not Suſan Mee*.

A general Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Juſt received by the laſt Ships, via New-York, and now ſelling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and ſundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of South Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROWSE J. HELME, Eſq; late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice that Six Months longer from this Date, is allowed the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims, and that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in South-Kingſtown, on the ſecond Monday of each ſucceeding Month.

FREEMAN PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, January 2, 1792.

French School.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the

French Language,

on the firſt of November next, at his Houſe on the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his uſual School in the Day Time—It will be open five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requeſts the Encouragement of thoſe who are deſirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and One Dollar a Month for each Scholar.

He will alſo keep Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, October 8, 1791.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

			Dollars.		Dollars.
	1	of	200	is	200
	1		50	are	100
	2		25		50
	5		10		50
	20		5		100
	300		2		900
First drawn, it blank,	32				32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16				144
Laſt drawn, if blank,	24				24
					1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEARCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of BENJAMIN PEABODY, late of Newport, Huſbandman, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM PEABODY, Executor.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1792.

Wanted immediately One Hundred

good SHEEP (all WETHERS) for which Caſh will be paid. Apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, March 3, 1792.

☞ *The* ASSOCIATION *of* MECHANICS *and* MANUFACTURES *of the Town of* NEWPORT, *that were to have met on the 7th Inſtant by Adjournment, will meet on* Wedneſday *the 14th Inſtant, at 5 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-Houſe in this Town.*

By Order of the Committee,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Secry.*

Newport, March 2, 1792.

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A likely, healthy Negro Boy,

about 13 Years old, who underſtands all Kinds of Family Buſineſs uncommonly well for one of his Age. Inquire of the Printer. *March* 3.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Little-Compton, Adminiſtrators of the Eſtate of THOMAS WILBOUR, late of Little Compton, deceaſed, do hereby requeſt that all the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, bring in their Claims to either of us, at our Dwellings, as ſoon as may be, that we may know the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate; and alſo do requeſt all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, would make immediate Payment, ſo that we may be enabled to know how to proceed in ſettling ſaid Eſtate.

ADAM SIMMONS,
BENJAMIN POPE,
} Adminiſtrators.

Little-Compton, February 16, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Ten Acres of Land, Part of

the well known Tillinghaſt Farm, laying in Middletown, about Two Miles from Newport, now in the Poſſeſſion of James Chace. Inquire of SARAH TILLINGHAST, who is fully empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of RUTH PECKHAM, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time aforeſaid.

WILLIAM DAVIS,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, November 9, 1791.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Tickler-burg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

February 3, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM in Little Compton, containing about 150 Acres, all incloſed with Stone-Wall, and divided into 33 Diviſions with Stone, two good Dwelling-Houſes, two Stables, two Orchards, and a Corn-Hou e on the ſame, alſo a Run of Water which paſſes through the whole of ſaid Land, and affords Plenty in the drieſt Seaſon—Likewiſe ſeveral Out Lots will be ſold, with or without the above Premiſes, by applying to

NATHANIEL SEARLE.

Little-Compton, December 22, 1791.

Public Securities.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for Public Securities, by the Subſcribers,

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Who have for Sale at their Store,

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, Geneva, by the Pipe or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, per Hogſhead,
Molaſſes, per Ditto,
Geneva, in Caſes,
Philadelphia Porter,
Pork, per Barrel,
Beef, per Ditto, firſt Quality,
Hard Soap, by the Box,
1ſt, 2d and 3d Qualities of Carolina Indigo,
Writing, Wraping and Letter Paper,
Dry white Lead in Caſks,
Ditto ground in Oil in ½ and ¼ Cags,
London Pewter,
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Bar-Iron and Nail Rods,
German Steel,
Iron Ware by the Ton or otherwiſe,
Braſs Kettles,
Spaniſh Brown

Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Ginger,
Flour,
Rice,
Raiſins,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimſtone,
Albany Pe
White Bea
Powder &
Caſk,
Shot and B
Lead,
&c. &c.

With a good Aſſortment of DRY GOODS CUTLERY, all of which will be ſold at the lo Rates for Caſh and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefu acknowledged.

Wanted 500 Buſhels of good BARLEY, to be d vered by the firſt of April; alſo a Quantity of g FLAX, for both of which Caſh will be given delivery.

Newport, Feb. 11, 1792.

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Newport Places adjacent.

WERE I to leave this Town with thus publicly acknowledging the many vours conferred upon me, I ſhould be wanting in to myſelf as well as Reſpect to you—Whatever been deficient in me I beg you to impute to the W of Abilities—be aſſured that I ſhall ever retain a alled Senſe of your Generoſity—Accept my moſt h Thanks, and believe me to be with great Re and Eſteem, your moſt obedient and humble Serva

JOHN SLY

As I intend to leave this Place by the 25th of M next, would be obliged to thoſe I ſtand indebted t call and receive their Money; and thoſe indebt me I hope will not take it Ill when called upo Payment, as I wiſh to ſettle my Affairs as ſo poſſible.

I have to diſpoſe of a few BOOTS and SH very low for Caſh—Alſo a few Dozen of LA which I believe are not inferior to any in London

J

Newport, February 18, 1792.